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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Allin, C. D. *The Early Federation Movement in Australia.* Pp. 431. British Whig Publishing Company, Kingston, Ontario, 1907.

The first impression which the American reader will gain from Dr. Allin's book will doubtless be that he has gone into unnecessary and sometimes tedious detail. Though the work is not as readable as it would have been had some of the detail been omitted, it is perhaps fortunate that the circumstances attending the development of the Australian Federation are made easily available for American students, for it is probably by students, for the most part, that Dr. Allin's work will be perused.

The growth of the Federation movement, which was started by the adoption of our Federal Constitution, is a subject in which all Americans should be interested. The Australian Federation, far from being a copy of the government of the United States, with minor changes to fit local conditions, is a natural growth inspired entirely by Australian circumstances. So far as the Constitution of the United States has served as a model, it has been for the purpose of avoiding obvious dangers rather than for close imitation.

The five stages of development to which Dr. Allin calls attention are: (1) Military or civil autocracy; (2) the stage of the governor and legislative council; (3) the establishment of the representative legislature; (4) the granting of responsible government with popular control over the executive; and (5) the establishment of self-government federation. The present volume brings Australian history through the first two stages of this development.

Atlanta University Publications. No. 11. *The Health and Physique of the*

Negro American. Pp. 112. Price, 75 cents. Atlanta: University Press. The first ten years' cycle of these papers was completed last year. This volume is, therefore, the beginning of the second. Owing very probably to lack of funds for individual investigations, it contains less new material than the other volumes. There is an excellent summary of the views of leading anthropologists relative to the negro with a long series of half-tones portraying the different types of negroes now in this country. A valuable article, by Prof. Herbert A. Miller, of Olivet College, on "Some Psychological Considerations of the Race Problem," is reprinted, and deserves attention. Other topics discussed are increase of the negro, mortality, insurance, medical schools, physicians, dentists and pharmacists, etc. The volume contains a great deal of timely information and should be of assistance to those who are seeking to understand the development among the negroes.

Barker, J. Ellis. *Modern Germany.* Pp. viii, 583. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Benton, E. J. *International Law and Diplomacy of the Spanish-American War.* Pp. 300. Price, \$1.50. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Bunn, C. O. and W. C. *Constitution and Enabling Act of the State of Oklahoma.* Pp. 189. Price, \$3.00. Ardmore, Okla.: Bunn Bros., 1907.

This is an annotated and indexed edition of the state constitution. The instrument is well analyzed so that the provisions on any subject can be found at once. A tabulation of this sort is especially important in this constitution, which, from its length, becomes almost a brief code. Officials as well as laymen will find this book both convenient and comprehensive.

Calvert, A. F. *Toledo.* Pp. xxiii, 169, and 511 plates. Price, \$1.25. New York: John Lane Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Clarke, C. *Sixty Years in Upper Canada.* Pp. vi, 321. Price, \$1.50. Toronto: William Briggs, 1908.

Cleveland, F. A. *The Bank and the Treasury.* New Ed. Pp. xl, 371. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Davenport, H. J. *Value and Distribution.* Pp. 582. Price, \$3.50. Chicago: University Press, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Dawson, W. J. *A Prophet in Babylon.* Pp. 366. Price, \$1.50. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1907.

This volume, written by Dr. W. J. Dawson, the famous London evangelist, is intended to show what latent power there is in most Christian churches, and what can be accomplished by the churches in wisely combining their efforts for the common good. The story is of a man who had not only the ability to understand present-day social conditions, but also the courage to embody them in his life's work. The story involves interesting characters and throughout is interwoven the truth that "life grows by giving and gains by losing,"—that he who serves his fellowman derives the most happiness out of life.

Dewey, D. R. *National Problems.* Pp. xiv, 360. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper Bros., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Dunmore, Walter T. *Ship Subsidies.* Pp. xviii, 119. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1907.

The small volume on "Ship Subsidies," written by W. T. Dunmore, instructor in the law school of Western Reserve University, in competition for the Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize, is a well-balanced, carefully-written book,

giving a brief but highly satisfactory summary of the main phases of the much controverted question of how best to aid the American merchant marine. A short but carefully selected bibliography is placed at the beginning of the book. The treatment contains a review of American shipping, an account of its present status and a consideration of the remedies that have been proposed, and concludes with a discussion of the proper policy to be adopted. Mr. Dunmore believes in allowing Americans to buy their ships abroad and register them under our flag if they desire to do so. He thinks that tariffs on shipbuilding material should be unconditionally removed, and is of the opinion that the mail subvention act of 1891 was a wise measure. The author approves of giving American ships the benefit of discriminating duties in the indirect trade.

Durham, R. L. *The Call of the South.* Pp. 439. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1908.

Fairlie, J. A. *Essays in Municipal Administration.* Pp. 374. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Fraser, John Foster. *Red Russia.* Pp. x, 288. Price, \$1.75. New York: John Lane Company, 1907.

Among all the volumes dealing with recent conditions in Russia there is no more vivid portrayal than "Red Russia," from Mr. Fraser's well-known pen. "Red Russia" is the product of extended journeys through the worst regions of unrest, especially in Warsaw, Moscow, Odessa, and the Caucasus district. The position of the Jew and Armenian is discussed at length. The description of Warsaw, the city of terror, as a sample, is realistic and gruesome, tending to satisfy the most blood-thirsty.

Aside from the morbid fascination of the accounts of barbaric fiendishness and oppression, most of the interest centers in the author's analysis of the Czar's character and weakness, the lack of a truly great man, and most of all in the summation of the underlying causes or the "gist of the matter." In a word, the bureaucracy, the Czar's weakness and the political corruption, making brute force the only weapon left to the government, are the causative conditions of the bloody turmoil. Without salvation through the foreign elements in the empire Mr. Fraser foresees only tragedy ahead for Russia.

It must be admitted that the author very skillfully re-creates the Russian situation before his reader with sensations not of the most agreeable sort. "Red Russia," to say the least, is a harrowing exposition of gruesome conditions. A book, the theme of which is represented by a frontispiece depicting peasants dying of starvation, is not calculated to be cheerful reading.

Freeman, W. G., and Chandler, S. E. *The World's Commercial Products.* Pp. viii, 391. Price, \$3.50. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1907.

This is a large, sumptuous-looking book, with large pages and a wonderful wealth of excellent illustrations, but it is nevertheless a disappointment. It suggests the futility of the preparation of such a book except as a composite work of a large number of writers, each expert in his field. It is to be hoped that the book in general is more accurate than the chapter on

corn which I have critically examined as a test. The eight pages devoted to this product have much important matter, but seem to show that they were written by a man who knew practically nothing of the economic side of agriculture. The only notices of any use of corn as a forage plant were indirect and unimportant references, yet rather elaborate mention is made of the use of the inside wrapper of the husk for cigarettes in certain East Indian islands. No mention was made of the climatic conditions that limit its growth; no map was shown giving the actual areas of its production; and no mention is made of its place in crop rotation. There is a splendid full-page picture of Portuguese women shelling corn with a flail, but a poor insert of the American steam sheller.

The writer seems to be ignorant alike of the facts and prospects of production. In Europe, Italy and Spain are mentioned among the leading corn countries, whereas they are greatly outranked by the entirely neglected lower Danube Valley. Possibly the crowning corn inaccuracy is the statement that Argentina will soon outstrip the United States as a corn-producing country. According to the excellent little commercial geography just published by Prof. E. Friedrich, of the University of Leipzig, the ratio between these countries in 1906 was almost exactly sixteen to one. This is true not only in corn, but also in population.

The limitations of space are severe. For example, they restrict the whole class of nuts to 12 titles and 500 words, and give apples and the commerce therein 350 words. Such unsatisfactory limitations are probably put upon any one who attempts this large work in a single volume.

Fynn, A. J. *The American Indian as a Product of Environment.* Pp. 275.

Price, \$1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1907.

This volume is a book for the general reader, or, as the author says, it is a sketch rather than a photograph. In an introductory chapter the general dependence of life forms on environment is presented through the usual familiar examples. The author then passes to a consideration of the principal aboriginal types found in the western world and the different physical conditions under which the individual groups lived. In this single chapter only the most general responses to environment can be included. The remainder of the volume is devoted to the special consideration of the Pueblos under the following heads: lands and homes; food and clothing; government and social life; education; industries, arts and sciences; religion; dances and festivals. A concluding chapter ventures to account for Indian character as it was originally, and as it has been modified by contact with the white man, with a comparison of the Pueblo and Eskimo to clinch the argument of environment influence.

Some of the data has been gathered at first hand by the author, but from the standpoint of the ethnologist the book contains little that is new beyond the bringing together of results and opinions of various other writers. From the standpoint of the general reader, however, the book must prove decidedly interesting and suggestive. It is well written in an easy entertaining style, and must be regarded as a very acceptable contribution to the growing literature popularizing the geographic control of racial development.

Gomme, George Laurence. *The Governance of London.* Pp. xii, 418. Price, 15s. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1907.

The scholarly Clerk of the London County Council has put the results of years of research into his illuminating volume explaining the origin and development of the political institutions of London. In general Mr. Gomme's thesis is that the institutions of London have had a continuous evolution from Roman times to the present,—London is neither a Roman city nor a Saxon city, but it is a coalescence of both types. The following quotation from the closing chapter of the book indicates very clearly the conclusion which Mr. Gomme reaches as the result of his investigation: "It must, however, be borne in mind that continuity from Roman times has not given us a Roman London for all time. The Saxon has been there, and being there, he has left his stamp upon the great city. We thus avoid the illogical conclusion dear to some scholars to-day, that the presence and continuity of Roman civilization mean a Romanized Britain, and hence a Roman origin for English institutions. This, of course, is Mr. Coote's famous theory. It is at the back of Mr. Seebohm's research into the village community system. It appears to be the tendency of Mr. Haverfield's more recent research. There is no evidence to support such a conclusion. The English conquest was a veritable conquest, and the manner of the English relationship to London is typical of the manner in which English institutions were planted in the land regardless of what else might be there. . . . If I have shown Roman London to have begun London history, I have not shown that it continued it through the ages, and this, if I mistake not, is the surest sign that my line of research has been the correct one. London is Roman London Englished and made fit for its service to the English people."

Grimshaw, B. *Fiji and Its Possibilities.* Pp. xiii, 315. Price, \$3.80. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Guthrie, William B. *Socialism Before the French Revolution.* Pp. xviii, 339. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

This solid, scholarly and useful work covers the writings of Thomas More, Campanella, Morelly, and, more briefly, of the revolutionary radicals, Boissel, Babeuf, Saint-Just, Mably, Linguet and Barnave. In treating of each writer, the author first carefully studies his economic, social and intellectual environment, thus laying the foundation for an intelligent discussion of his theories. He then analyzes those theories in detail, especially as they deal with property, luxury and the economic motives, the equitable basis of distribution, the state and its functions, communism and the family, the relative importance of environment and of inborn characteristics in determining human life. The book deals with social ideas, not merely economic ones, and may be regarded as a successful attempt to indicate the resemblances and differences between the radical theorizing of the three centuries preceding the Revolution and the socialist thought of modern times.

Among the most interesting chapters are those dealing with Morelly and the little-known writers of the revolutionary period. Dr. Guthrie cau-

tiously concludes, in opposition to those writers who have recently denied the existence of socialistic tendencies in the great French upheaval, that "the Revolution was marked, if not much influenced, by a group of very bold, able and radical men who were attached to the propaganda of equality, communism and radical social action in general."

Every page of Dr. Guthrie's work gives evidence of patient and scholarly research. It brings together and presents in simple, direct form the ideas of an interesting group of writers heretofore too little known, and practically inaccessible in English. The interpretation of these writers is fair, sane and conservative, while the abundant and excellent footnotes make it possible for the reader to go to the original sources and form his own judgments. The book is one to stimulate interest on the part of all students of social theory and well deserves a place in the library of every such student. *Hague Ordains, As the.* Pp. vi, 359. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1907. In the early chapters the author tells of her journey from Russia to Japan. She set out to be near her husband, who was a prisoner in Matsuyama. She became a daily visitor at the barracks hospital. The book is a journal of her experiences and impressions, together with many incidents of war reported by the new prisoners who were constantly arriving. The volume is written in bright, pleasing style, and is to the end readable and informing. The last half is not free from repetition, which from the pen of a less gifted author might easily become tiresome. The life in the barracks hospital is presented as the journal progresses from day to day. New prisoners tell their stories and old prisoners make their moan; the bitterness and indifference of the average Russian soldier is reiterated no less than is the cupidity and inefficiency of most of the army and navy officers. All the shame and hopelessness of the defeated nation are freely commented upon. In striking contrast to these dark stories are those praising the military system of the Japanese people.

The theme throughout, if a journal may be said to have a theme, is the "preparedness" under all circumstances of the Japanese officers and the equally certain "unpreparedness" and hesitation of the Russian officers.

Harwood, W. S. *The New Earth.* Pp. 378. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.
Reserved for later notice.

Hattersley, C. W. *Uganda by Pen and Camera.* Pp. 138. Price, \$1.00. Philadelphia: The Union Press, 1907.

This volume presents a description of the social, economic and religious conditions of a people near the heart of Africa. The photographic illustrations, with which this romantic description is interspersed, make it interesting and realistic. After a discussion of the place and its location, the people and their customs, a study of "The Old Religion" is presented, which will be of interest to ethnologists. The remainder of the work deals with the method and work of the missionaries in replacing these early customs, and the rapid progress made since this people came in contact with modern civilization.

Hemiup, Maria R. *Our World*. Pp. 270. Price, \$2.00. Geneva, N. Y.: Hemiup Publishing Co., 1907.

Henderson, Charles R. *Outdoor Labor for Convicts*. Pp. iv, 154. Price, 75 cents. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1907.

This book is a report on outdoor labor for convicts prepared for the governor of Illinois. It consists of translations of some twenty papers presented before the last International Prison Congress by men representing most of the European governments, together with some comments by Professor Henderson.

Holland, Clive. *Old and New Japan*. Illustrated by Montague Smyth. Pp. ix, 292. Price, \$5.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.

From every point of view—literary, scientific and artistic—the work on “Old and New Japan,” written by Mr. Clive Holland and illustrated by Mr. Montague Smyth, reaches an exceptionally high standard of excellence. Mr. Holland understands as few foreigners do the history, institutions, national traits and psychology of the Japanese people. He seems, moreover, to have an unusual grasp of the Japanese language so extremely difficult for people of the western nations to acquire. The earlier chapters of the volume deal with the legendary genesis of Japan and the national spirit, its religion, its temples and ancient shrines. Several chapters are devoted to the home life and social customs. There is one chapter each upon city conditions, life in the country, and the Japanese language; also an excellent one upon art, and a brief but instructive discussion of commerce and modern tendencies. The illustrations by Mr. Montague Smyth consist of fifty colored pictures beautifully reproduced. They not only make the work artistic, but they greatly assist Mr. Holland in his interpretation of the people.

Hoyt, J. C., and Grover, N. C. *River Discharge*. Pp. viii, 137. Price, \$2.00. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1907.

The character and value of this technical manual are best indicated by the fact that the authors are respectively the engineer in charge of hydraulic computations, and assistant chief hydrographer in charge of river measurements, for the United States Geological Survey. The text covers the conditions affecting stream flow; instruments and equipment for stream measurement; directions for the establishment of stations and measuring discharge; with formulæ and tables for use in the data obtained. An accompanying map shows the drainage basins of the United States and the average yearly rainfall over each. The present rapid strides in the development of rivers for irrigation, navigation and power make this side of the question especially important. The volume is certain to meet the needs of engineers, students and capitalists, to whom for the first time much data from government reports is here made readily accessible.

Hull, Walter Henry (Ed). *Practical Problems in Banking and Currency*. Pp. 585. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

The editor of this compilation was a student of the University of Chicago

and not a member of the faculty. The book is composed of addresses taken mostly from the publications of the various bankers' associations without much discrimination in separating the wheat from the chaff. The addresses are grouped under three heads: General banking, banking reform and currency, and trust companies. There are sixty-two of them in all, and among the authors appear the names of nearly all the men who have been prominent in the last five years in the discussion of the currency problem. There is here a great mass of suggestive material for the student of banking valuable to him for the purpose of getting the point of view of men who are actively engaged in the business. The teacher might find it of use for supplementary reading, but it is too superficial and fragmentary to be used as a text. Some day, when a rational currency system shall have been evolved out of the present chaos of plans, we will turn to this volume and smile at some of the curious ideas prevailing among bankers at the beginning of the century.

Hunt, Wm. (Ed.) *The Irish Parliament. 1775.* Pp. xxxiv, 92. Price, \$1.20. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

Kellogg, V. L. *Darwinism To-day.* Pp. xii, 403. Price, \$2.00. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Kelly, Edmond. *The Elimination of the Tramp.* Pp. xxii, III. Price, \$1.00. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1908.

In view of the widespread industrial depression, this little book, which belongs to the "Questions of the Day" series, is most timely. Mr. Kelly believes that tramps may be eliminated in America by the institution of labor colonies similar to those in Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, with such modifications as local conditions necessitate. The author for many years has studied the tramp problem. He has had the privilege of observing the European colonies and is evidently particularly favorably impressed by those of Switzerland. Aside from the question of the value of the method in America, the book gives a very good account of the European colonies and deserves careful consideration.

Kemmerer, E. W. *Money and Credit Instruments in their Relation to Prices.* Pp. xi, 160. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1907.

This monograph forms Volume I of the Cornell studies in history and political science. In it the author presents a detailed study of money and credit instruments in their relation to general prices.

As one might expect, such a subject involves much theory. The first eight chapters, which form Book I, bear the title, "The Problem,—theoretical." It discusses the so-called quantity theory of money, pro and con. In it is first presented the relation between the amount of money and prices in a hypothetical society. This forms the basis for a discussion of more complex societies like our own in which paper and credit money form a prominent part in the exchange medium. The author reaches the conclusion that while these various elements complicate the problem they do not over-

throw "the old quantity of theory of money as that theory was held by the fathers of political economy and is still held by the majority of its students."

Book II is entitled, "The Problem—statistical." Its purpose is to test statistically the principal conclusions developed in Book I. Taken as a whole, the monograph, with its accompanying table of reference, shows detailed research and great care in presentation. To those persons whose tastes do not run toward mathematics, the book may prove difficult reading, as Dr. Kemmerer has made frequent use of algebraic equations, tables of figures and diagrams. The volume has great value as special reference for students doing advanced work in economics. It would hardly be profitable, however, to place the book in the hands of one not thoroughly familiar with the elements of the subject.

Kropotkin, Prince. *The Conquest of Bread.* Pp. xiv, 281. Price, \$1.00.

New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.

Prince Peter Kropotkin has written an interesting and many-sided book. Even a journal devoted to art has seen fit recently to review and praise it. The volume suggests that the author is inclined to see visions and follow them. I am very sure that if he had devoted five years of his life to the cultivation of a small patch of the earth's surface, the part of the book dealing with agriculture would have been different. Everywhere in the book he rides his ideas far and hard, and attempts to make them stand for more than they can, upon the average, be worth. The book, nevertheless, is very suggestive, with a sound kernel.

In the chapter on decentralization of industry he prints a graphic picture of the spread of industrialism from England to France, to Germany to America, to Bohemia, to Italy and to India. Switzerland, which has neither coal nor iron,—nothing but excellent technical schools,—makes machinery better and cheaper than England. So ends the theory of exchange. The tendency of trade, and all else, is toward decentralization. It is to the advantage of every region, every nation, to grow its own wheat, its own vegetables and to manufacture all produce it consumes at home. Specialization is a hindrance to progress. Agriculture can only prosper in proximity to factories.

This kernel idea which the author previously exploited in "Fields, Factories and Workshops" is one full of possibilities and towards which our industrial future is almost sure to tend, but Prince Kropotkin generalizes on the best possible performances. He proposes to feed Paris from the two departments of Seine and Oise which have but one acre for 2.6 persons. To get this population supported on that area of ground he assumes forty-four bushels of wheat per acre; he also assumes that an ox reaches the astounding proportions of 800 pounds of dressed meat at the end of a year, and he would support 660,000 of them on 217,500 acres of ground. This will doubtless make the Illinois producers of export beef take notice, particularly as these animals appear to produce milk.

The Prince's ideas about the "Coming Revolution" appear to involve revolutions in people and their qualities and capacities as well as in their

methods of production and distribution, but the keynote of his distribution is the simplification brought through having all wants of man supplied by himself and his neighbors.

Lafayette-Savay, N. *Emancipation*. Pp. 161. New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1908.

Lewis, A. M. *Evolution: Social and Organic*. Pp. 186. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co., 1908.

Liebknrecht, W. *Karl Marx Bibliographical Memoirs*. Pp. 181. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co., 1908.

Lloyd, H. D. *A Sovereign People*. Pp. xiii, 273. Price, \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Mahan, Alfred T. *From Sail to Steam*. Pp. xvii, 326. Price, \$2.25. New York; Harper & Bros., 1907.

In his volume upon recollections of naval life Captain Mahan throws many interesting sidelights upon the history of the American navy. The early chapters of the book describe the conditions of the navy before the war of secession. The relation of the naval academy to the navy is also treated, and then follow charming narratives of personal cruises made during the earlier years of the author's connection with the navy. These stories of personal experiences before the Civil War give a most vivid picture of the actual conditions of life on an American war vessel at that time. Two chapters are devoted to incidents of the war and the blockade service. There are two chatty chapters upon a trip to China and upon impressions of China and Japan. Possibly the most interesting chapter in the book is the one in which Captain Mahan tells of the establishment of the Naval War College and of the revival of public interest in the navy. The author's style is pleasing and every page of the book makes delightful reading.

Mallock, W. H. *A Critical Examination of Socialism*. Pp. vi, 302. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Mansilla, L. V. *Mis Memorias*. Pp. 354. Paris: G. Hermanos.

Mansilla, L. V. *Un Pais sin ciudadanos*. Pp. 141. Paris: G. Hermanos.

McCormick, F. *The Tragedy of Russia in Pacific Asia*. Two vols. Pp. xx, 913. Price, \$3.00 each. New York: Outing Publishing Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Merritt, Albert N. *Federal Regulation of Railway Rates*. Pp. xii, 240. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1907.

The essay which in 1906 secured the first prize in the Hart, Schaffner and Marx essay contest was Mr. Merritt's volume on "Federal Regulation of Railway Rates." After giving a brief statement of the railway problem Mr. Merritt discusses the question whether American railway rates are excessive, and comes to the conclusion that the returns upon the actual

capital invested in railways have been moderate. In chapter two the author maintains the necessity of federal control over rates to prevent unreasonable personal and local discriminations. Chapters 3, 4 and 5 are devoted to a consideration of rate fixing by commissions, the conclusion of the author being that railway regulation by means of commissions is unsatisfactory. The plan of regulation which he thinks should be adopted is clearly indicated by the following quotation taken from his chapter entitled "A Rational Plan for Public Control." "We propose, therefore, that a special court be established for the purpose of determining the lawfulness of the rates charged by common carriers. This court should be composed of five or seven members. The salary and dignity of the judges should be raised, if possible, to a point equal to that of the members of the Supreme Court. The transportation court should have final jurisdiction in all cases except where its order is alleged to violate some of the constitutional rights of the carrier or other interested parties, in regard to which point the Supreme Court should have appellate jurisdiction."

National Association of Railway Commissioners, Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of. Compiled by H. B. Meyers; edited by Elmer E. Barrett. Pp. 520. Price, \$7.50. Chicago: H. B. Meyers, 1907. Transportation literature has been enriched by this publication of the National Association of Railway Commissioners. In a quarto volume of 520 large double-column pages there are compiled the laws of the United States and of all the states on the regulation of railways. The book also contains digests of the principal Supreme Court decisions concerning interstate commerce. The national and state laws and the decisions of the courts are completely indexed. The volume will be of great service to lawyers, railroad commissioners, railroad officials and students of transportation generally.

National Tax Association, Addresses and Proceedings of the First National Conference. Pp. 675. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

Nietzsche, F. *Human, All Too Human.* Pp. 182. Price 50 cents. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1908.

Nuttall, Z. *The Earliest Historical Relations Between Mexico and Japan.* Pp. 47. Price, 50 cents. Berkeley, Cal.: University Press.

Osgood, Elliott I. *Breaking Down Chinese Walls.* Pp. 217. Price, \$1.00. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1908.

This is a study of Chinese conditions and the efficacy of medical missions, by a physician who spent eight years in a hospital and dispensary at Chu Cheo, forty miles northwest of Nanking. The author has shown that the missionary "must demonstrate by living illustrations the superiority of Christianity over heathen systems;" that dispensaries, hospitals and schools have been opened to prove the advantages of a Christian civilization; and that the home-life of the missionary is as effective an agency in regeneration as the pulpit and the hospital.

The trained physician has been "the entering wedge" to reform condi-

tions of uncleanness and medical, social and religious ignorance. The medical skill proves the power of modern science over disease, habit and misery. The home and social relations stand out as a rebuke to the filthy hovels and the degraded position of woman. With his gospel of love, practiced daily and preached frequently, he opens the way for the acceptance of the Christian religion. Many cases are cited in which men have been freed from disease and the opium habit, woman given her rightful place socially, superstition and ignorance dispelled by education, and the higher life entered with gladness—all the result of the leavening influence of a missionary family.

O'Shea, M. V. *Linguistic Development and Education*. Pp. xviii, 347. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.
Reserved for later notice.

Parrish, Randall. *The Great Plains*. Pp. xiii, 398. Price, \$1.75. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Company, 1907.

The purpose of the author, as expressed in the preface, was to write a condensed romantic history of the great plains, which would appeal to that large class of readers who have little time for exhaustive reading, and as little taste for a direct and bare narrative of facts. If it were presented as an accurate and well-balanced historical study of the great plains we would consider it open to criticism both as to arrangement and over-emphasis. In style it is elaborate, succinct, graphic, ornate, colloquial or interpretative, at the will of the author, whose versatility indicates a thorough acquaintance with the historical data, and a keen appreciation of the spirit of frontier life. The characteristics of the people involved in the different stages of development are portrayed with such detail as to overshadow the industrial responses. The book would be as readable, stronger, and more symmetrically poised, had the latter been outlined more clearly.

Of those who figured conspicuously in exploring and subduing the "Great Western Desert," the following may be mentioned: explorers for the governments of Spain, France and the United States, American traders and trappers, missionaries, Mormons, California gold-seekers, ranchmen, Colorado gold-seekers, frontier merchants, the United States Army, and permanent settlers. The book contains a very interesting description of the modes of travel and the different stages of transportation, from the river canoe and the Indian trail to the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Parrish is one of the few writers to give Thomas Jefferson due credit as an inspirer of the Louisiana Purchase, which was immediately followed by the organization and dispatch of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Petroleum Industry, Report of Commissioner of Corporations on. Two vols. Pp. xxv, 965. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Phillips, U. B. *History of Transportation in the Eastern Cotton Belt to 1860*. Pp. xv, 405. Price, \$2.75. New York: Columbia University Press.

- Popplewell, F.** *Iron and Steel Production in America.* Pp. xiii, 119.
KNOOP, D. *American Business Enterprise.* Pp. 112. Price, 15s. 6d.
 Manchester: University Press, 1907.

The University of Manchester has attempted to get trained men into the thinking end of business enterprises in Great Britain through the establishment, by Mr. Gartside, of traveling fellowships for young men who are to study industry in foreign lands with the idea of going into industrial enterprises rather than teaching. The traveling scholar is well provided with funds, and a year ago Mr. F. Popplewell published a monograph on iron and steel in America which is a splendid example of careful observation and comparison. He traveled through centers of steel and iron manufacture and entered the works with seeing eyes, and his book contains a large amount of useful information descriptive of the iron industry in this country in comparison with the industry in Great Britain.

This year the series contains a monograph by Mr. Douglass Knoop, who has been studying industrial organization, and gives us a monograph entitled "American Business Enterprises." It is a careful, thoughtful study of a high order of excellence. It is primarily a study of integration, dealing with organization, production, selling by the manufacturer, and the effects of the same on prices and middlemen.

- Powell, Lyman P.** *Christian Science: the Faith and Its Founder.* Pp. xviii, 261. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.

Of the recent studies of the Christian Science movement this volume is superior in that the author has had access to the sources from which Mrs. Eddy draws the material incorporated in her Science and Health. From an intellectual standpoint it is difficult to see what is left of the claims of the Christian Scientists after the author has finished his discussion. Yet he is friendly in his criticisms. He recognizes, as all intelligent students must, that the strength and secret of the movement lie in something far different from its intellectual claims. The gravest defect in Christian Science philosophy the author finds in its implied attitude toward the family and toward social obligations. The volume should have careful consideration from all who are interested in the phenomenon.

- Reeves, J. S.** *American Diplomacy under Tyler and Polk.* Pp. 335. Price, \$1.50. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1907.

The thirteen chapters here presented dealing with the diplomatic events of the administrations of two "accidental presidents" are a publication of the Albert Shaw Lectures on diplomatic history delivered at Johns Hopkins University, in 1906. Their subject matter deals chiefly with questions of boundary—northeast, northwest and southwest. Undoubtedly the best portions of the book are the eight chapters dealing with our relations to Texas and Mexico. The author does much to dispel the prevalent belief that the "peculiar institution of the south" was an active aid to extension in the southwest. The discussion of the Mexican War is judicial and clear. It lacks the acrid character of the descriptions of Von Holst, who absorbed the viewpoint of the controversial literature from which he drew his facts.

Under the author's analysis the charge of a widespread conspiracy to extend the slave area disappears. This by no means transforms the Mexican War into an incident of which we may be proud. The motives of the secretive Polk as revealed by his diary and correspondence are fortunately not such as have generally characterized the open-handed diplomacy of the United States.

Sargent, A. J. *Anglo-Chinese Commerce and Diplomacy*. Pp. xi, 332. Price 12s. 6d. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907.

This book is an admirable review of British relations with China, written by a thorough scholar. The exactness of statement and lucidity of style make the work especially valuable for those who, studying the present, wish to get a clear background for the picture of contemporary events.

The chief object of the work is to sketch the important British trade relations with the East. The diplomacy of England has regularly been exercised in the advancement of the foreign commerce in those articles suited to the Eastern market. In the period of the East India Company's control, woolens were favored and were first a profitable, then a losing article of export. The company for years kept up this unprofitable commerce by making up the loss by the gain on imported teas.

The abolition of the company's privileges brought an accentuation of the grounds of conflict that were constantly threatening to break off all intercourse. The home government had no adequate means of control over its subjects,—which partly accounts for the opium war of 1840, ably criticized by the author. With the forties, too, cottons gradually took the preponderant place of woolens in Chinese imports. This favored the Indian mills, and by drawing off the bullion in that direction, cut down the power to purchase British goods. Next the growth of opium in China cut into the Indian trade; the British trade, with the opening of the Suez Canal shifts to India, and the European silk production lessens importation of fabrics. Finally the last period, beginning with 1885, brings new actors on the scene. British shippers are confronted by merchants of various other nationalities, and a readjustment of the shares in trade takes place. Japan and Germany enter as bidders in the Oriental market, and the trade, due to the growing production of manufactured stuffs in China, becomes more varied in character. American and Russian kerosene, German knickknacks and Japanese textiles, claim a share of the trade. In the last chapter the growth of the anti-foreign feeling in China and its effects on commerce are outlined. The international jealousies in the fixation of the Chinese customs tariff are also presented—especially England's unwillingness to burden imports with a higher rate of duty, because it would hinder chiefly English trade for the payment of indemnities and bonds payable in other countries.

The book is the best summary view of the development and importance of English trade with China yet published.

Scott, Sir J. George. *Burma: A Handbook of Practical Information*. Pp. x, 520. Price, \$2.50. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co., 1907.

The practical information contained in this valuable handbook covers the customary topics: the country with its geography and climate, government,

education and history, industries and culture, including religion, art, literature, and the Burmese music. A series of appendices give statistics of the different divisions and districts of the province, with lists of species of flora and fauna, metals, minerals, etc. Some three score illustrations, for the most part well chosen, add materially to the book, but it is unfortunate that a better map, or even a better reproduction of the map used, was not included. At times the deluge of unpronounceable Burmese names is well nigh overwhelming, and only the most vigorous application of gazetteer and atlas will make the account really intelligible. A good map would have done much to remedy this difficulty.

A province comprising less than 240,000 square miles, with a population exceeding 10,000,000 in 1901, nine-tenths of which is rural in character, makes Burma stand in sharp contrast to the populous parts of this country. The average reader will doubtless be surprised to learn that a monopoly of oil production existed in Burma before the first oil well was drilled in the United States, and that the Burmese forest reserves were created two decades before the first reservation in Oregon. Now 20,000 square miles of forest reserves pay in more than a million dollars net revenue annually. Countries with similar possessions might learn much from an administration which produces a revenue exceeding civil expenditure by some \$12,000,000 annually.

These facts are only a few of the many subjects of interest which fill most of the volume. It is by far the most convenient and satisfactory manual of information about Burma.

Scott-Elliott, G. F. *Chile*. Pp. xx, 357. Price, \$3.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, Importers, 1907.
Reserved for later notice.

Shaw, A. *The Outlook for the Average Man*. Pp. 240. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.
Reserved for later notice.

Smith, A. H. *China and America To-day*. Pp. 256. Price, \$1.25. New York: F. H. Revell Co., 1907.

The previous volumes of Mr. Smith on Chinese Characteristics, Village Life in China, and China in Convulsion, have established his reputation as a keen and impartial observer. The present smaller work confirms the judgment, though it is not so satisfactory as its predecessors. The first half of the book is too much devoted to a restatement of facts and generalizations already familiar to the majority of his readers. The latter portion takes rank with the former productions of the author's pen. American treatment of China divides on the lines of purely political action in world politics and domestic legislation. In the former the United States has played a part at once dignified and unselfish. In the latter we have been provincial and arbitrary. Mr. Smith—wisely we think—does not argue for the entire abrogation of our anti-Chinese legislation, but points out that our methods of classification of immigrants and the enforcement of our laws have been such as to offer continuing insult to the awakening

giant of the East. In international affairs we have shown ourselves China's most consistent friend, in our home legislation we have not even observed the ordinary international courtesies. Not until we are willing to treat China as a nation in the latter sphere as well as in the former is the way open for America to exert the wholesome influence in Asian affairs which should be her part. "The root trouble with our relations with China and more recently with Japan is the contemptuous disregard of their point of view and the childish insistence upon our own."

Steere, C. A. *When Things were Doing*. Pp. 282. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co., 1908.

Stevens, Albert C. (Ed.) *The Cyclopedia of Fraternities*. Second edition. Pp. 444. Price, \$4.50. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 1907.

A useful volume describing the aims, emblems, character and personnel of more than eight hundred secret societies in the United States, together with charts, plates, maps, and statistics of membership. In addition, it gives the history and genealogy of these interesting organizations, and shows their relations to one another.

It includes all the various Masonic bodies, college fraternities, mystical, theosophical and occult societies, religious and non-religious beneficiary organizations of every type, military and ancestral orders, patriotic and political societies, total abstinence fraternities, labor organizations, co-operative, socialistic, educational, social and recreative societies, revolutionary and anti-law and order bodies. There are the Ancient Order of Pyramids, the Brotherhood of the West Gate, the Order of the S. S. S. and Brotherhood of Z. Z. R. R. Z. Z., the Knights of Labor and the Grange, the Sons of Idle Rest, the Order of Reubens, the Ku Klux Klan, the Mafia, the Independent Order of Gophers, the Light of the Ages, and so on to the tramp fraternities, the "Button Gang," and the Order of Mules. In short, it seems hard to ask any question about a secret or fraternal organization that is not answered here, though of course such a work in no way takes the place of the histories of the various orders.

The amount of revision given to the second edition is slight, and most of the descriptive articles have not been brought down to a later date than that of the first edition, issued ten years ago. The section on labor organizations, as might be expected, is valueless. Notwithstanding such defects, it is a useful reference work for all interested in secret societies.

Stimson, Frederick Jessup. *The American Constitution*. Pp. 259. Price, \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1908.

This is a popular but satisfactory treatment of the subject. It is a series of Lowell Institute lectures, delivered in 1907 by the professor of comparative legislation at Harvard University, who is well known for his discussions of legal and constitutional subjects. Mr. Stimson, in a graphic diagram, shows the division of state and federal powers, and in a plain but intelligible form presents the meaning of the constitution; the constitutional rights of English and American freemen, the development of these rights, expression of them in the federal constitution, the division of powers

between executive, legislative and judicial, and between the federal government and the states; the changes in the constitution now proposed in the control of interstate commerce, trusts and corporations. In a short course of public lectures it is difficult to do more than present tendencies and sound conclusions, but these ends seem faithfully subserved.

Terrill, Bertha M. *Household Management*. Pp. 211. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: American School of Home Economics.

This book is Volume VII of the Library of Home Economics. It takes high rank as being one of the best and certainly one of the most interestingly presented in its field. Cost-keeping is more fully treated than is usually done in similar books. A system for household accounts which is at once simple and efficient is presented. Dry facts are made interesting without being distorted, and are both up-to-date and scientific. The little volume will inspire the intelligent housekeeper as well as aid and inform her.

Thayer, J. S. *Legal Essays*. Pp. xvi, 402. Price, \$3.50. Boston: Boston Book Company, 1908.

Like all posthumous collections, these essays lack the freshness given by the final touch of the author's hand. They range over a wide field of time and subject. Some were prepared for special non-professional meetings, others show the depth of research for which Professor Thayer's writings on constitutional law and evidence are so valuable. The best of the contributions of the book are the critical chapters on authorities and decisions. Among these are especially to be mentioned the essays on The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law, Dicey's Law of the English Constitution, and on Bracton's Note-Book.

de Tourville, Henri. *The Growth of Modern Nations*. Translated from the French by M. G. Loch. Pp. viii, 508. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1907.

Contrary to one's first impression from glancing at its chapter headings, this volume is not in any sense a history of Western Europe. Rather it tells how far different our society is from the society of antiquity; how a certain human race became emancipated from that society of the past, and how when settled in one corner of Europe its society received a special form. The most powerful modern nations, it is declared, have gradually evolved not by public action, but by the free play of private initiative. From the germanic and gothic origins to the constitution of the present great nations, the author carefully points out the steps. The volume is very suggestive and contains some especially interesting chapters, notably three on feudalism, two on the communal movement in France, and one on the commerce of the middle ages. The last chapter, "The Foundation of the United States," appears to be one of the least important and least original; of its seventeen pages about six are quoted from Nolte's "Histoire des Etats Unis," the only authority cited in that chapter. A number of errors, typographical or otherwise, are to be noted, among them Roger Williams spelled William and Medford (Massachusetts) spelled Medfort.

Tyler, Lyon Gardiner. *Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606-1625.* Pp. xiv, 478. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907.

This volume of reprints, by President Tyler, of the College of William and Mary, on "Original Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606-1625," is one of the many evidences of the great interest students of history are taking in the colonial period. The book reproduces "Observations," by Master George Percy, 1607; this is followed by "A True Relation," by Captain John Smith, 1608; after which follows Smith's lengthy "Description of Virginia and Proceedings of the Colonie" (first printed in 1612). It includes also Book IV of the "Generall Historie of Virginia," written by Captain Smith in 1624. Among the minor historical documents given are the "Proceedings of the Virginia Assembly, 1619," the "Tragical Relation of the Virginia Assembly, 1624," and the "Discourse of the Old Company, 1625." Each original narrative is prefaced by an introduction in which President Tyler gives a brief historical statement regarding the document.

Voorhees, Edward B. *Forage Crops.* Pp. xiii, 384. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

The author puts into his book the knowledge and experience accumulated in many years of active service as director of the New Jersey experiment stations. Brief and practical farming suggestions are given that are helpful in growing and use of forage crops. Special attention is given to "soiling" and the management of crops most suited. A complete soiling schedule, supplying green forage for six months, is tabulated, and methods for the improvement of grain farming rotations are discussed. Tables of analyses and digestion co-efficients comprise the appendix. The work is illustrated by sixty-three excellent half-tone cuts.

Washington, Booker T. *The Negro in Business.* Pp. 379. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Herkel, Jenkins & Co., 1907.

One of the great difficulties in the way of understanding the trend of things among the negroes is the fact that the white man gets his impression of the race from the mass rather than from the individuals who have risen above it. This volume, by Dr. Washington, telling what various negroes of the country have succeeded in doing, will be a revelation to many whites and an inspiration to the negroes. Dr. Washington makes a strong appeal by describing various men and women. What he has to say should receive careful attention from all those who feel that the negro is doomed to inevitable failure.

Webster, Hutton. *Primitive Secret Societies.* Pp. xiii, 227. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

It is hard for civilized man to realize that in all stages of human evolution there have been institutions designed to strengthen the group spirit, to preserve the old standards, to secure the influence of the elders. Dr. Webster has done all students of social institutions a service by collecting and interpreting so much evidence to show the significance and development of the rites by which the boy becomes a citizen with the responsibilities of the adult. He also describes the training of the novice, the rise and decline

of secret societies, magical fraternities and the like. The author shows that these institutions have been world wide; that they have arisen to meet social needs; that they decline when advancing social organization produces better methods of social contact.

Wells, H. G. *New Worlds for Old*. Pp. 333. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

White, Edward (Ed.). *Pittsburg the Powerful*. Pp. 104. Price, \$1.00, Pittsburg: Industry Publishing Co., 1908.

Who's Who in America. Edited by Albert Nelson Marquis. Pp. xxxii, 2400. Price, \$4.00. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co., 1908.

Contains 16,395 names and sketches, 2,057 of which have not appeared in any previous edition. In addition are also references to sketches in previous editions, making available for reference over 20,700 personal sketches of prominent Americans now living, or who have passed away since the first edition of "Who's Who in America" was issued in 1899. The geographical index to the present edition is an entirely new feature. It groups by states, cities and post-office address all the names in the book, making it easy to find quickly the names for any particular station or locality.

Wood, H. A. W. *Money Hunger*. Pp. 144. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

REVIEWS.

Cromer, The Earl of. *Modern Egypt*. Two vols. Pp. xlii, 1194. Price, \$3.00 each. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Twenty-eight years of service is the background from which the Earl of Cromer writes the story of modern Egypt. The connection of the distinguished pro-consul with the regeneration of Egypt has been so intimate that the book might easily have become largely a record of his own acts. In fact, the personal element rarely appears. Judgment is passed on the various events with singular lack of partisan bias. No attempt is made to excuse decisions which events later proved ill-advised. In estimates of the work done by others also there is shown the lack of favoritism, the readiness to give credit where it is due, which characterized all of the Earl of Cromer's administration. The detailed knowledge which every page shows witnesses how thoroughly the author was of Egypt as well as in Egypt. The subject matter discussed divides itself into three parts, each with a different interest. The first three hundred and thirty pages introduce us to the government on the verge of bankruptcy because of continued misrule. An extended review is given of the attempts to solve the problem of regen-